THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—December 20.

Sun Rises	7.07 A M
Sun Sets	4.48 P M
Day's Length	9 h 41 m
High Water at Southport	11.08 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12 50 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 57°; 8 p. m., 59°; maximum, 66°; minimum, 58°; mean 60°.

Rainfall for the day .0; rainfall for the month up to date, .80.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, followed by local showers; warm southerly winds.

Fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast, in the Rocky Mountain districts and in the Northwest. Threatening weather and rain generally will continue in the Central valleys, followed by clearing weather in the Southwest and the lower Mississippi valley.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast, at Galveston and New Orleans and at Pensacola.

OUTLINES

The motion to refer the House bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the expenses of the proposed Venezuelan Commission to the Committee on Foreign Relations caused a spirited debate in the Senate; a bill was introduced authorizing the President to have constructed six steel battleships and twenty-five torpedo boats. —— The nominations of Willis L. Moore, to be chief of the Weather Bureau, and W. G. Veazey, as Interstate Commerce Commissioner, were confirmed by the Senate. —— The British will not act until formally notified of the United States Commission. —— A renewal of the massacres of Armenians is feared unless the Powers interfere to prevent them. —— The feature of the trading at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was the heavy liquidations for foreign account. —— The trial of the battleship Texas showed that she is the fastest vessel of her class in the world. ——New York markets: Money on call was active at 2@5 per cent., last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3; cotton dull—middling gulf 8⅝c; middling 8⅜c, Southern flour dull but steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat—spot fairly active and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69@69¼c; afloat 70¼@70¾c; corn dull and firm—No. 2 at elevator 33½c; afloat 34½; spirits turpentine was firmer at 27¼@28¾c; rosin quiet and steady—strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

A police officer was fined once in Philadelphia because he had contracted the habit of swapping dogs, and nearly always got bit.

An expert reports that the air in the Senate chamber is not properly distributed. Perhaps some of the Senators chaw too much of it.

Pillsbury, the young Yankee chess player, is now playing in St. Petersburg against some of the brag chessists and is laying them out in fine style.

Mr. Flynn, delegate in Congress from Oklahoma, has blood in his eye for Secretary Hoke Smith. He talks as if he wasn't in love with any of the Smith family.

Only two of the thirteen Texas members of the House of Representatives were born in that State. This is encouraging to young men who were not born in Texas.

The restaurant keepers of St. Joseph, Mo., have formed an alliance offensive and defensive against the free lunch saloons and give two free schooners of beer with each meal. Free beer vs. free lunch.

It is reported that within the past three weeks 160 Armenian towns have been sacked by the Kurds, and many of them destroyed. These Kurds seem to have an insatiable appetite for carnage and plunder.

Some of the small bore Congressmen who are saying smart things about the President's duck-shooting would show to better advantage if they didn't shoot off their mouths so much regardless of time and place.

The New York *Herald* is now busily engaged in booming Mr. Cleveland for a third term and trying to retire Ambassador Bayard. One of these jobs at a time would be enough for an ordinary paper, but the *Herald* is no ordinary paper.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 76. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,935

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is a daisy, who permits no fooling by lawyers, and goes gunning for them when they tread on his corns. He walked into a lawyer's office in Chattanooga the other day, trained his arsenal on him and filled his arm full of shot. Whether the Judge was full or not is not stated but the benevolent presumption is that he was, or thereabouts.

The sentence of a girl who was convicted of poisoning her father in St. Petersburg has been commuted from death to five years' imprisonment, on the ground that she was hypnotized by a man and thus compelled to commit the crime If this be so, why should she be punished with five years' imprisonment for committing a crime which she could not help?

The Republic of Nicaragua has recalled her Minister from Washington on the ground of economy, as she can't afford to indulge in such a luxury. In this she has set a commendable example to other Governments which might well dispense with their superfluous Ministers, whose principal business is to draw their salaries and put on as much style as they can afford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY CLERK—Bids wanted.
J W MURCHISON—Agric'l implements
CRONLY & MORRIS—Gas stock for sale

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The public schools will close to-day for the holidays, until January 2d, 1896.

— The condition of Mr. O. G. Parsley last night was unchanged. His case is critical.

— Capt. T. M. Lee is advertising for ten or fifteen young men to join the Sampson Light Infantry. Grover's war message will fetch 'em.

— The Street Car Company has finished work on the extension of its line, and expects to start cars on the new schedule to-morrow.

— The steam tug *John Harlan*, from Charleston, S. C., with barge loaded with phosphates in tow for Powers, Gibbs & Co., arrived yesterday.

— The Bureau reports 4.3 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Wednesday at 8 a. m.; a rise of fourtenths of a foot in the previous twenty-four hours.

— Five negro boys, 12 to 15 years of age, were fined $5 and costs each in the City Court yesterday for disorderly conduct at Fourth street market, but the fine was afterwards remitted.

— The STAR is requested to say that the Seaboard Air Line will run a special sleeper through to Atlanta on the 3.20 p. m. train next Sunday, the 22d, in order to accommodate its patrons. Round trip only $7.00. Sleepers $1.50 per berth.

— The Wilmington Produce Exchange will be closed December 25th, the Chicago Board of Trade December 24th and 25th, the New York Cotton Exchange December 25th, and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange December 24th and 25th and January 1st.

— Mr. Bennett Dobbin died recently in Washington City. He was quite well known in Wilmington, having been here several times to gather material for a series of articles for the *Southern States Magazine*, published in Baltimore. Among them was an excellent "write up" of the Atlantic Coast Line, which did much to advertise this section of North Carolina.

"THE QUEEN OF LIARS."

Splendid Performance—Small But Appreciative Audience.

Minnie Madden Fiske certainly proved her right last night to the title of the greatest emotional actress on the American stage. She is supported by a new strong company of players. In the role of *Marie Deloche*, Mrs. Fiske portrayed the character with that marked degree of success which has won for her laurels on every stage. All the characters in "The Queen of Liars" are true to life and go to prove that Daudet, the author, certainly deserved the world-wide reputation it has gained for him.

Mr. James Neill, as *Marcel Nattier*, and Mr. Frank R. Mills, as *Pierre de Sonnancourt*, supported Mrs. Fiske as only actors of a high degree can.

Owing to the near approach of the holidays, there was not as large an audience present as should have greeted Mrs. Fiske and her excellent company.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—132 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—597 bales cotton, 44 casks spirits turpentine, 435 bbls rosin, 74 bbls tar, 49 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—115 bales cotton, 31 casks spirits turpentine, 379 bbls rosin, 138 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—109 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 135 bbls rosin, 45 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—6 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 141 bbls rosin, 160 bbls tar.

Flats—12 bales cotton, 100 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 941 bales; spirits turpentine, 94 casks; rosin, 985 bbls; tar, 531 bbls; crude turpentine, 71 bbls.

Burke's is the cheapest place in the city for jewelry for Christmas presents. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Leo Froman, of Philadelphia, is here visiting friends.

— Mr. Jeff King, of Winston, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Jno. R. Livesay, of Richmond, is registered at The Purcell,

— Mr. J. P. Stancell, of Allenton, was in the city yesterday on business.

— Mr. Geo. M. Baldwin returned yesterday from Wake Forest College.

— Mr. Ben J. Jackson has returned from attending Horner's school.

— Mr. J. S. Hartsell, of Norfolk, Va., was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. A. M. Herring, of Garland, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Willie Farrar, who was hurt a few weeks ago, is able to be out again.

— Dr. J. D. Devane, of Bladen county, was in the city yesterday on business.

— Capt. Jno. C. Dillon, of the steamer *Commodore* has returned to Wilmington.

— Mr. Albert Schroeder, of Federal Point, came up to the city yesterday to spend Christmas.

— Messrs. Milton C. Elliott, Walter Daggett and Thos. M. Green returned yesterday from Chapel Hill.

— Dr. Jno. Q. Bell, of Rocky Point, brother of Dr. Bell and Mr. Jeff. D. Bell of this city, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. J. C. Caddell, who has spent several days here in the interest of the *Biblical Recorder*, leaves on the A. C. L train at 9.20 this morning.

— Mr. L. L. Mallard, a prominent merchant of Wallace, N. C., was in the city yesterday, interviewing wholesale dealers, and made the STAR a pleasant visit.

— Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre and party arrived in the city last evening and went on through on a special over the W., N. & N. R. R. to Glencoe farm, his Winter resort.

— Messrs. J. J. Pamers, J. H. Lewis, Charlotte; E. F. McCullough, White Oak; J. P. Stancell, Allenton; W. B. Cooper, Kenansville; F. T. Mills, N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were Theo H Choicener, New York; J F Lanbender, Chicago; S W Goodman, Philadelphia; W B Venters and wife, Miss C Stevens, R V Venters, Richlands; H A Bennett, Marion, Ind; N P Cannon, Springfield, O; Jno Irwin, New York; W W Miller, Rocky Point; L Rosenthal, Florence; T H Bransford, Roanoke; Leo Froman, Philadelphia; Mrs E P Pullian, C L Stevens, Southport; Mrs Minnie Maddern Fiske, Mary Maddern, Ida Waterman, W C Powell, Mr and Mrs Frank Miller, Albert Gran, Jas Hill, New York; T J Grenn, Fayetteville.

Public Installation of K. of P.

The Committee of Public Installation appointed by the four Lodges of this city, met at Germania Lodge last night, with Grand V. C. C. Catlett as chairman. The committee decided to have a public installation January 8, in the Opera House. Grand C. C. Webb, of Asheville, N. C., will be present, and will deliver an address. An elaborate programme of music has been arranged for the occasion. The Zeb Vance Division of the Uniform Rank will escort the Grand Chancellor and officers to the Opera House.

The following sub-committees have been appointed to make the necessary arrangements:

Programme Committee—G. V. C. Washington C. Catlett, Dr. J. H. Hardin, H. E. Bonitz and S. Behrens.

Music Committee—H. E. Bonitz, Jas. W. Monroe and O. M. Fillyaw.

Decoration Committee—W. C. Yarbrough, J. G. L. Gieschen and James W. Monroe.

Reception Committee—G. V. C. Washington C. Catlett, J. H. Hardin and S. Behrens.

Collation Committee—J. G. L. Gieschen, O. M. Fillyaw, S. Behrens and W. C. Yarbrough.

The Grand Chancellor will arrive by train on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. January 28th and will be met by the Reception Committee and escorted to the hotel.

Death of Col. Memory.

Col. T. S. Memory, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Columbus county, died at his home in Whiteville at 3 o'clock a. m. Wednesday. He lived to a "green old age," and he left to his children the legacy of a good name, made so by a life of probity and generosity.

Col. Memory was well known in Wilmington, where he had many friends. Some years ago he was a frequent visitor to our city, and his agreeable manners and sound common sense made his visits always welcome. In those days he often contributed timely and practical articles to the *Carolina Farmer*, an agricultural magazine then issued from the STAR office. His recipe for curing hams was among the most valuable of those contributions, and is now used by many farmers in this State and in South Carolina. The death of this good man is a distinct loss to his county and his State.

To Play in Charlotte.

At a meeting of the Wilmington football team last night, it was decided to accept the offer of the Charlotte boys to play a game in that city Christmas day. The team will commence training again at once, and hope to carry off the honors of the day. There will be practice to-night at 8 o'clock on the grounds in the rear of the W. L. I. armory. As there are only a few days for practice, it is to be hoped everybody will come out.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN THE CUMNOCK COAL MINE

At Egypt, Chatham County, North Carolina—The Names of Some of the Victims—Twenty-four Men Escaped—The Mine Badly Damaged.

Persons who arrived here last evening on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad train brought intelligence of a fearful explosion of fire-damp in the Cumnock coal mine at Egypt, Chatham county, N. C. Forty-two lives were lost.

The explosion occurred about nine o'clock yesterday morning just after the day shift had gone to work. Altogether there were sixty-six men in the mine. Of these twenty-four escaped, and the remainder were killed. It is said that there were three cases of dynamite cartridges in the mine for use in blasting, and it is supposed these also exploded.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon an exploring party went down and returning reported that all the men in the mine were dead.

Telegrams in the meantime had been sent for assistance and a relief train was dispatched from Raleigh.

The mine was badly damaged by the explosion, but to what extent could not be learned.

Capt. Alex. Campbell, conductor on the C. F. & Y. V. train, gave the STAR the names of some of the miners who were killed, as follows: Jerry Lambeth, Gus Lambeth, Chacham county; James Swails, Pennsylvania; Will McDonald, Chatham county; Will Jenkins, Raleigh; Jack Johnson, Charles Johnson, Moore county; Will Baldwin, Wright Tyson, C. L. Poe, Chatham county; Joe Thompson, Pennsylvania; J. A. Ginter, Chatham county; Jim Reaves, Louis White (colored), Jim Stocks (colored), Chatham county; L. H. Holland, Pennsylvania; Gus Monroe, Tom Monroe, Pennsylvania; M. Bently, Ned Bently, Pennsylvania; Joe White, Chatham county; W. H. Quinn, Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19.—There was an explosion of gas in the Cumnock bituminous coal mine in Chatham county, forty miles from here, this morning. There were about forty men at work in the mine, and a telegram just received says it is feared that all these are killed. There is great excitement.

These mines have a contract to furnish coal for locomotives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and this week began furnishing coal for ships at Wilmington. The principal shaft is over 500 feet deep. Machinery costing over two hundred thousand dollars was put in last year.

The mine owners are nearly all Philadelphians, and the superintendent is Samuel R. Hentzey, of that city. The output of the mine has recently been 150 tons daily. Native labor is largely employed. This is the first serious accident at the mine.

The explosion was heard at Moncure, fourteen miles distant.

Physicians are going to Cumnock from all points in that section and special trains are running to the mines. Reports reach here that four bodies have been taken out.

LATER.—Advices at 8 o'clock this evening regarding the coal mine disaster at Cumnock are that forty-three persons were caught by the explosion and that all hope of rescuing them was abandoned, owing to the fire-damp which at several times nearly overpowered those who attempted to rescue the imprisoned men. Once two of the rescuers were in sight of some of the victims, but had to retire in the face of overpowering fire-damp.

A telegram received here says that there are thirty-eight dead and twenty-five escaped. Telegraphic communication with the scene of the disaster is difficult.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

The Suits Against Lash, Gilmer, Benbow and Others Not Compromised.

Referring to the report telegraphed from Winston that there had been an amicable adjustment of all the cases against the securities of the North State Improvement Company, the Greensboro *Record* says:

A *Record* man showed the above clipping to Dr. Lash this morning and he replied at once that there was not even any foundation for the report. "Why," said he, "I am here now waiting to have my case called in this Court."

Dr. Benbow was afterwards seen and said there was no truth in it—that the lawyers on both sides were present here this week, eager to go into the trial of his case, but on account of the crowded condition of the criminal docket there was no chance to try it at this term.

He further said that there had been an effort to adjust matters, but there were no creditors present except those who claimed priority of their debts.

Dr. Willits' Lecture.

Rev. Dr. Willits, who is to open in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. next Monday night the Brotherhood Star Course of four entertainments, comes with the highest endorsement and praise of the pulpit and prese. The STAR will tell tomorrow what one of the great metropolitan dailies has to say of his lecture on Sunshine, which he is to give here. Be sure to hear him. The prices are reasonable.

The K. S. at Charlotte.

Charlotte *News*: "The Seaboard Air Line Company is celebrating the holidays in the right way by beginning work on the new passenger depot of the Carolina Central Road in Charlotte. Dirt is now flying. A large force of hands has been put to work tearing down and clearing away the ruins of the old building, while another squad is at work excavating for the foundations. The Seaboard Company is to build the depot with its own force of mechanics."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

For Christmas presents go to Burke's jewelry store, South Front next to Market street. †

THE HARPER WEDDINGS.

A Pretty Wedding at "Westerly," the Home of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia—Miss Carrie Warwick Daniel and Mr. Frederick Harper, of Wilmington.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

LYNCHBURG, December 19.—Lynchburg has seen many brilliant marriages this season, but none has created more interest than the pretty wedding which took place at "Westerly," the home of Senator John W. Daniel, in West Lynchburg, at high noon to-day. The desire of the family was that the occasion should be quiet and unostentatious and invitations were not generally extended, as it was impossible within the limits of the dwelling to make room for those whom the parents of the bride would gladly have welcomed. As it was, the house was filled when the hour arrived when Carrie Warwick Daniel was to become the bride of Frederick Harper, and those who had the good fortune to witness the ceremony and surroundings pronounced it one of the prettiest weddings seen for years.

The parlors, hall and stairway were beautifully decorated with evergreens, palms, roses and smilax. Much of the work was done by the fair hands of the bride. The effect was bewildering in its beauty. At the far end of the parlor in which the ceremony took place is an alcove which was banked up from floor to ceiling with evergreens. Over this was an arch from which was suspended an exquisite marriage bell, of carnations, smilax and roses, and immediately underneath a satin cushion.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the house was filled with the grand strains of Mendelshon's wedding march. The bridal party came down the stairway and Rev. T. M. Carson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, stood within the alcove. The bride and groom first entered and were followed by John W. Daniel, Jr., best man, and Miss Lutie Harper, maid of honor, sister of the groom, and then came Master Edward W. Daniel with Miss Helen Bouldin, cousin of the bride. The beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was performed, the soft strain of "Call Me Thine Own," floated through the room, and then friends pressed forward and congratulated the couple.

The bride was attired in white satin costume, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her long veil. Her jewelry was pearls and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and a pearl fan which was the wedding fan of her mother. Miss Lutie Harper, maid of honor, wore a gown of white organdie, white lace hat with pink tips, and carried a bouquet of pink cernations. The groom and best man wore frock coats, light gray trousers and gray gloves.

An elegant luncheon was served after the ceremony. Happiest wishes were again expressed by the guests, and the newly married couple came to the city, where they took the afternoon train for their future home in Wilmington, N. C.

The bridal presents were not exhibited but there were over a hundred of great beauty and variety.

Marriage in Baltimore of Miss Jessie G. Zimmerman to Dr. Chas. T. Harper.

[*Baltimore Sun Dec. 19.*]

Miss Jessie G. Zimmerman, elder daughter of Deputy United States Marshal George H. Zimmerman and granddaughter of the late Police Captain Zimmerman, was married at Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church last (Wednesday) evening to Dr. Charles T. Harper, assistant surgeon at the Baltimore University Hospital.

The officiating clergyman was the pastor of the church, Rev. Edward H. Robbins, whose daughter, Miss Louise Robbins, was best girl. Miss Lillie Harper, of Wilmington, N. C., sister of the groom, and Miss Beulah Zimmerman, sister of the bride, were maids of honor. Little Miss Emma Kernan was flower girl.

The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. Frederick Harper, a lawyer of Wilmington, N. C., who will marry to-day Miss Carrie Warwick Daniel, a daughter of Senator Daniel, of Virginia.

Messrs. Curran B. Earle, of Greenville, S. C.; W. Sloan Huggins, of Wilmington, N. C.; R. DuVal Jones, of Newbern, N. C., and J. Burch Joyce, of Baltimore, medical students at the Baltimore University, were the ushers.

The bride was attired in white organdie, trimmed with white satin ribbon. She wore a veil, caught with lilies of the valley, and carried white chrysanthemums.

The best girl and maid of honor were dressed in white organdie trimmed with white satin ribbon, and carried pink chrysanthemums. The flower girl was dressed in white organdie, and carried a basket of pink carnations.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party left for Lynchburg, Va. They will attend to-day the wedding of Senator Daniel's daughter, which will take place at the Senator's home at Westerly, about two miles from Lynchburg. After the second marriage both bridal couples will leave for the home of the parents of the Harpers in Wilmington. Their father is Mr. J. T. Harper, a prominent merchant of that city. Dr. Harper, who is a native of Wilmington, has been practicing his profession in Baltimore about a year and will make his home here. He and his bride will return to this city some time in January. Mr. Frederick Harper and his bride will reside in Wilmington, where he will practice his profession.

Local Forecast.

The weather observer, Mr. F. L. Graham, says in his synopsis issued yesterday morning:

"The storm in the Mississippi valley is advancing rather slowly, and it is impossible at this time to say which way it will move out, but there is some probability of light showers in this vicinity this afternoon or to-night, followed by more continued and steady rain Friday and Friday night, with still higher temperature. The different conditions seem so sluggish now that it is possible for us to have two or three days of threatening and rainy weather."

We see that C. E. Gordon, corner Front and Market streets, received 100 dozen white embroidered ladies' handkerchiefs by express yesterday, which he is selling at a sacrifice; bought for Christmas trade only; must be sold before Christmas. †

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

EXAMINING COUPONS IN THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Order of Golden Chain Organized in Raleigh—Mr. John W. Thompson—Supreme Court—Wake Forest College—Lively Christmas Season—A New Argument for Silver.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19.

The Legislative Committee is examining coupons in the Treasurer's office to-day. There are about $990,000 worth of these. They will be burned this evening in the presence of Gov. Carr and the committee.

The order of the "Golden Chain" was organized here last evening.

Mr. John W. Thompson says he is not seeking the Labor Commissioner's position. He says he does not know that Mr. Lacy will resign.

The case of contempt in which Judge Ewart fined Editor Robinson of the *Asheville Citizen* and sentenced him to imprisonment for criticizing the decisions of the court, was argued in the Supreme Court this week. Messrs. Adams, Moore and Craig appeared for the respondent and J. M. Moody for the State.

The medals given in the societies at Wake Forest by Prof. Carlisle for improvement in debate were awarded to Mr. Pressly in the Phi, and Mr. A. Costin of the Eu.

The weather here is delightful. Fires are uncomfortable.

The Christmas season is at hand. Evidences of the approaching holidays are apparent on all sides. If there were no other evidences than the peculiar variations which the boys extract from the old five-cent horn on Christmas times, this would be sufficient. But best of all, our stores are crowded, merchants encouraged and the people happy. A gentleman remarked to-day that it was one of the best Christmas seasons he had seen in years.

Mr. B. R. Lacy, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has a new silver argument for the white metallists, which is quite an original contribution to the already large volume. Mr. Lacy has in the last nine months collected about $15,000 here in Raleigh, most of it in comparatively small amounts. Of this amount $13,500 was stock in the Dime Savings Bank, and $1,500 funds of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Lacy was given the first gold coin last Friday in making these collections during all this time. Since then he made many attempts to dispose of the yellow metal in exchange for its equivalent in other currency. Nobody wanted it, and Mr. Lacy had finally to dispose of it at a bank, which he did yesterday.

THE WATKINS TRIAL.

William Watkins, Formerly of Wilmington, Tried in Savannah on a Charge of Attempted Criminal Assault and Acquitted—Details of the Trial.

The following details of the trial of William Watkins, from the Savannah *News*, will prove of interest here, where he is well known:

William Watkins, charged with attempted criminal assault upon Annie Moselle White, a 14-year-old girl, was acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court yesterday after a trial lasting the entire day.

The alleged assault was committed September 17th, Watkins was arrested the next day and has been detained in jail ever since that time. He is a white man, about 35 years old, of neat appearance, and is a ship carpenter, who came here from Wilmington, N. C., several months ago.

There was considerable conflicting evidence in the case. There was some conflict between the statement of the girl and the statements of the other witnesses for the State. The attempt, according to witnesses who claimed to have witnessed the affair, was considerably more violent than it could possibly have been according to her testimony. One woman who claimed to have seen the struggle, as it was called, testified positively as to Watkins having gone considerably further in the matter than the girl herself admitted was the case.

There was also a conflict between the statement of the girl and that made by the defendant. According to his statement, he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and when he got off the Belt Line car on Habersham street the girl got off too and followed him. According to her statement he followed her after having induced her to get on the car and go with him. Thus it was throughout the trial, and it was no doubt a most puzzling case for the jury.

Some amusement was caused in the court room by the examination of Mr. A. N. O'Keefe, who was a witness for the defence. Mr. O'Keefe wrote an article some time ago which was headed, "Save the Child," and he has published in his own paper on various occasions articles with reference to such cases as this. Mr. O'Keefe testified as to the bad character of the mother of the girl.

In the afternoon the girl's mother was placed on the stand. She admitted that she had gone wrong after the death of her husband, but she denied the charge that she had encouraged, or that she had any knowledge of the fact that her child had done so. She admitted, however, on one occasion that there had been some attempt at improper relations between her child and a boy one or two years older. She stated that she herself had lived a proper life for the last two years, though this statement was combatted by that of another witness, who said she had told him otherwise within the last year.

Mr. George W. Beckett and Mr. J. C. Slater conducted the case for the defense. Mr. Beckett made the leading argument and Mr. Slater made a strong speech showing that the facts as brought out did not make out a case for the State. Solicitor General Fraser made a brief argument, in which he presented the legal side of the case principally, it being apparent from the conflict of testimony that the State's case was not a strong one, and that under the circumstances he could say little in the girl's behalf, she being four years in advance of the age of consent under the Georgia laws.

There was considerable interest in the case and the court room was crowded all day long. There was not a great amount of sympathy for the defendant, and his easy acquittal was due more to the fact that the girl as young as she is has acquired such a bad reputation, it is believed, largely through the encouragement of those who were in a position to have thrown better influences around her, had they been morally capable of doing so. Several attempts have been made to get her into institutions of charity where she could be given a home and taken care of, but all have been without success, which circumstances have of course lessened the sympathy in her behalf.

Before purchasing jewelry for presents get Burke's prices, South Front next to Market street. †

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice December 19, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

A—Mrs Malinda Ayddix, C—Mrs E C Candler, Miss Ella Childs, Miss Mammie Cowan. D—Mrs J W Daws, Mrs M Duvall. E—Mrs Hannah Euens. F—Mrs Lucy Freamon, Mrs Patsy Fulton. G—Miss Agnes Ganess, Mrs Emma Goodman, Mrs Eliza Gallett, Mrs Emma L George. K—Mrs Louise King. L—Mrs Elizabeth Lemon, Mrs Lucy Lane. M—Miss Eva McKnight, Mrs Sabra Matthews. N—Linda Noon. P—Mrs Elizabeth Pary. S—Miss Cloro Stokes, Miss Mary Scott. W—Bertha Williams.

MEN'S LIST.

A—J L Andrews. B—Mr Carl But, Edgar Berger, E H Bennett, J T Bryan, Mr Lam Black. C—F M Crutch, Galie Cooper. D—John Domius. E—J D Elliott, Walter Edens. F—Jno Fastland, W J Farrar. G—H Gardus, J W Gamble, P J Grant, Robt Gray (3). H—J H Haines, V W Horton. J—Andrew Jackson, Mr Jenson, Thomas Jones. L—Ralph Lee. M—Aford Marit, Frank Moore, Julian, Merritt, James Moore, J Morriss, S H McKoy, T J McLean, Will McIver. P—J W Piters, W L Patterson. R—D S Day. S—Alfred Smith, M C Strudley. T—S W Traws. W—W J Wheeler.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Cornethra Baker, Nancy Harrisin, Eliza Jenkins, Maggie Kelly, Miss Arnie Lawrence, Jno Mathers, Annie E Walker, W Willers.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Buy No Others. /83

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale," are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington Gas Stock

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell at our Office, 120 Princess street, 24 Shares Capital Stock Wilmington Gas Light Co.

CRONLY & MORRIS, Auctioneers.

dec 20 2t

BIDS WANTED.

Bids are requested from the daily newspapers for the publication of the unpaid Tax List of the city for 1895. Bids to be submitted to the Finance Committee and to be opened December 27th.

F. B. RICE, City Clerk and Treasurer.

dec 20 1t

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf

It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF THINGS SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.

dec 16 tf

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE WEEKS

LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House

No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments in just the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—

Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—

From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades

—AND—

Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State.

100 Kotio Rugs worth $1, for 49c.

75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.

100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.

Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,

No 9 North Front St.,

dec 15 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, where in John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy and R. H. McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 30 feet front on Market street, and running back 189 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 40 feet, to Augustus Lesman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 40 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN, Commissioner.

dec 18 30t

THE BROTHERHOOD STAR COURSE,

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Lecture by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Monday, December 23, 8.15 p. m. Subject, Sunshine or How to Enjoy Life. Tickets 50 cents, Box Sheet at Yates' Saturday, December 21. No extra charge for reserve seats. dec 19 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at half rate or 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1895

A WANING POWER.

Nations grow, flourish, decay and die. These few words cover in brief the history of the nation, just as they do of the man who is a component part of the nation. Some grow more rapidly, flourish more vigorously, live longer and die harder than others, because the conditions may be different and they may be composed of different elements, hardier and more resourceful, but they all travel, with more or less variation, the same road and to the same destiny. Thus it has been with all the nations that have been and thus it will be with all the nations that are or will be.

It is not always age that kills, for sometimes they die young from innate weakness, and sometimes the old seem to rise from the tomb and put on new life, a nation sprung from a nation planted, as it were. We have an illustration of this in Japan, one of the oldest nations on the earth, now one of the youngest, a metamorphosis in many respects within a half a century, as remarkable for its thoroughness as for the celerity with which it has taken place. We will have another illustration less striking, perhaps, because it will be slower, when slumbering China is revivified and she puts on new life and takes her place beside Japan as one of the modernized relics of antiquity, and steps into line with the progressive nations of the earth. This will take longer to do, because the Chinese are of more sluggish temperament and build than their nimble-witted, suple-bodied Japanese neighbors, who so readily discarded old ideas for the new, and turned their backs on the customs and traditions of the past to grapple with the problems of the future. China is cumbrous and moves slowly on account of its massiveness, and the egotism that wedded the Chinaman to the belief that he knew it all and that all the civilization that was worthy of the name was his. Dismemberment may be necessary, but it will come, and from the dismembered trunk greater powers will spring. The yellow sea is not so broad that they have not taken some object lessons from Japan.

If there is a nation on the earth which is acutely interested in the situation present and prospective of these two nations of the far East that nation is Great Britain, which may without straining her eyes see in their rise and progress the beginning of her decay and the waning of her commercial influence, which means eventually the loss of wealth and diminished power.

With her printing presses, with the freedom enjoyed by her people, and the consistent and continuous methodism with which they pursued their way to commercial and territorial conquest, it is not so hard to comprehend the marvel that this island of robust brained and sturdy bodied people should have become the mistress on the seas and the monarch in the lands; assertive, aggressive, dictatorial, never at rest, always watchful, alert and ever ready to take advantage of the oportunity to expand her influence and extend her power, and hence there is not a quarter of the earth to-day in which she has not acquired possessions and planted colonies, some by the right of discovery, some by the right of conquest, some by the right of purchase and concession and others by the same right the highwayman asserts when he surprises and holds up his victim at the turn of the road.

But the conditions of nations are becoming more equalized than they were, and the manhood of man is becoming more of a factor in the problem of national supremacy than it was in ages past. The printing press is becoming more universal and with it so is the intelligence of man, so that one nation can no longer claim a practical monopoly of that, nor of the resultant progressive spirit born of it. In Europe to day England has rivals, some of whose rivalry dates back for ages, which would seize the first opportunity to grapple with her and avenge the grievances which rankle, but the conditions are such that they must bide their time, lest by premature movement they may arouse antagonisms from other quarters with which they are not prepared to cope at present. There are others of these nations of which England stands in dread, which she watches with apprehension, yet fears to strike, hoping that complications may arise that will enable her to strike with more safety and more effectively. She sees the half savage colossus, Russia, carrying out the dream of ages and preparing to question her presence in the lands of the East from which she has drawn her richest treasures, and she would protest if she dared. She is patient with the bear because she fears to anger him, and she realizes that she has not among all the nations of the earth one friend which would not rejoice at her discomfiture if it could be accomplished without in any way menacing their future.

She is no longer the dictatorial and arbitrary power she once was among the nations of Europe, for other nations have grown strong, and can cast guns, build war ships and organize armies on land and sea as well as she, and none of them have so many points of attack or outposts to defend as she. What was once her strength is becoming an element of weakness. For instance, she must protect or abandon British Guiana, and protected it may never be worth to her the powder burned in doing so. In the event of a clash with this country she must protect Canada, and protected it wouldn't be worth to her the powder burned in doing so. In the event of a clash with Russia she would have to protect India and her possessions in the South Pacific, and they wouldn't be worth to her the powder burned in protecting them, for it is but a question of not many years before Canada, Australia and the British possessions in South Africa will all demand and assert their independence and establish Governments of their own, and it is but a question of time, too, when her power in India will be disputed by powers as strong as she, and the nation which now boasts that the sun never sets on her dominion may yet see both her rising and her setting sun. The events which will lead up to this have already begun. The Island nation has reached the summit of her glory and power. The rest will be descent. It may be slow, but it will be descent all the same.

MINOR MENTION.

In speaking of the progress of the cotton manufacturing industry in Japan the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"English cotton manufacturers are beginning to be apprehensive of Japanese competition, as it is reported that Japan already has in operation 57 cotton mills, employing 888,000 spindles, and expects to nearly double the number in the next fifteen months. As yet these mills are making only an inferior grade of goods, and large quantities of the higher grades are being imported from England; but it is only a question of a short time when Japanese ingenuity will rival the best products of English looms—provided the raw material can be obtained. There is comfort for the American cotton-grower in the report that Japanese cotton is of very poor quality and not even suitable for mixing with the American staple."

Japanese manufacturers are now sending cotton goods into China and India, and are not only underselling the Manchester manufacturer but are gradually driving him out of those markets, and the result has been that some of these manufacturers, to retain their trade, have either removed their plants to India or China, or established branch plants for the manufacture of such goods as they sell in those countries. With all their skill, improved machinery and large capital they cannot compete with the apt, industrious, resourceful and aggressive Japanese, who have all the labor they want and at prices so low that they can successfully compete with any nation on the earth. But in addition to this manufactories are springing up in China and India, most of those in India being supplied with English capital. In view of these facts and the additional fact of the rapid progress of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States, especially in the South, it might be asked how long England will hold her supremacy as the cotton manufacturer and shipper of the world? As she loses ground in that so must she also lose ground in the commerce that these goods brought her when exchanged for the products of other countries, which means not only a decay of her cotton manufactories, but also of her commerce which brought her wealth and power, not a very pleasant contemplation for the proud Briton, but a prospective presentment that he must face whether he will or not.

* * *

If the opinion which has been expressed by some of the English papers prevails to any considerable extent in England that the President's message on the Venezuelan question is merely an "election move," it will not be entertained long, in view of the cordiality with which all parties in Congress sustain the action and declarations of the President and the promptness and unanimity with which they co-operate in the suggestions he makes, supplemented by the large appropriations of money proposed to equip armies and ships and fortify ports. They will discover by this that not only the President and his official advisers but that the Congress and people of the United States are in dead earnest in maintaining the sovereignty, dignity and honor of their country. This prompt and unanimous action is not only patriotic but it is wise, for it will more surely impress the directors of public sentiment in Great Britain of the gravity of the conditions that confront them and make them ponder the language they use and weigh well the action they take before they take it. England has trifled with this question from the beginning simply because she was dealing primarily with a weak nation with whom she thought she could be arrogant and dictatorial, and because she thought she would not be physically confronted by the United States in the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, which Lord Salisbury seems to have regarded as an antiquated document, which could not be revived or asserted in these times. Too much pride has placed them in a position where they must either recede, and do what they refused to do when the suggestion was made in a friendly spirit, or accept the alternative that every thoughtful Englishman should desire to avoid.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Ambassador Bayard should conclude to resign because of the continued criticism of his speeches, President Cleveland might please the Republican Congressmen by selecting the next representative to the Court of St. James from an advanced class in a deaf and dumb institute.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— If the stories of Turkish outrages upon Christians were less shocking they would become tiresome. And the Christian nations seem to be hardly nearer to a means of stopping them than they were some months ago. Suppose the Turks had committed outrages comparatively as serious against the commerce of the Christian nations; would there have been so much temporizing with regard to the enforcement of reforms?—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Within the past five years the railroads of Pennsylvania have increased $271,813,293, and they are now worth $1,579,857,035. These figures, however, which represent the capitalization of the roads, include not merely the roads within the State, but the total cost of all those which enter it. They serve to show how enormously valuable the railroad interests of the country have become, how rapidly they are increasing and what an expense the Government will be put to if it complies with the demand that it shall own operate them all.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *Observer*: A party of three of four gentlemen from Minnesota have been here for several days prospecting, with a view of locating. They go to Atlanta and return here later to remain longer. —— Mr. Wilmer Davidson was down yesterday with two wagon loads of canned tomatoes from his cannery on the river. He had no trouble in disposing of them. Mr. Davidson has had the most successful season he has experienced since he began the canning business.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The residence of L. W. Parker, near Mount Olive, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, caused by the children playing with matches during the parents' absence. Everything in and about the house was consumed and the little ones barely escaped with their lives. ——The grocery store of Mr. Sam W. Draper caught on fire Tuesday night about 10.30 o'clock and before the fire department had time to respond, the stock was badly damaged, causing a total loss, which, however, is covered by insurance.

— Greensboro *Record*: Turner Holderby, charged with robbing a mail pouch at Reidsville, had a hearing before Commissioner Trogdon yesterday and was held on a bond of $300 for Federal Court. He was locked up. The evidence is said to be pretty straight and strong. —— Deputy Collector Moffitt last night seized three kegs of liquor at the Southern depot on arrival on the train from Winston. It was all shipped by the same party. Mr. Moffitt says the consignee's name was evidently fictitious. He has made many seizures of liquor from up about Elkin and never yet had a claimant.

— Salisbury *World*: Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock the little darkey who works at R. L. Crawford's came very near getting his head blown off. As it is he will lose an eye. He, Tom Fraley and Arthur Crowell were handling a bottle of powder, and had placed it in a hole in the ground. According to Tom Fraley's version of the affair the darkey dropped a match in the bottle, which exploded before he could run from it. —— Passengers coming down the Western tell of an accident which happened in Morganton Sunday night. Some one entered the bar-room at that place and knocked the heads out of barrels containing eight hundred gallons of different drinks. When the owners entered the next morning the cellar floor was flooded with six inches of whiskey. There is a strong dissension between the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists in Morganton, and this was probably the work of a strong prohibitionist.

APPOINTMENTS

or Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Dec 22nd—Fourth Sunday in Advent—Gatesville, S Mary's.

Dec 25th—Christmas Day—Gates county, S Peter's.

Dec 26th—Thursday, Festival S Stephen—E P—Murfreesboro, S Barnabas.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—M P—Roxobel, S Mark's.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—E P—Woodville, Bertie county. Grace church.

Dec 31st—Tuesday—Windsor, S Thomas'.

Jan 1st, 1896—Wednesday—Festival of the Circumcision—E P—Plymouth, Grace Church.

Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.

M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.

Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

TWINKLINGS.

— "I hear Smith has quit sowing his wild oats."

"Yes?"

"Yes. His attention was called to the strong arguments in favor of rotation of crops."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— "Well, good-by, and remember me to your brother; by the way, was he much hurt in that trap accident?"

"Hurt? I should think not. Horse tread on his face and it's improved his looks wonderfully.—*London Pick-Me Up.*

— Pastor—I should be delighted, Brother Brown, to see you become a Christian and join our church. Won't you think seriously of it?

Brother—Yes, I will, just as soon as I put up the stoves.—*New York Herald.*

—"Mine," mused the farmer, "mine is a hard lot. And," he contined, "ef we don't get no rain, I allow it will be baked too hard for plowin'."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— His Lesson.—The Old Man (handing him a check)—I hope, Jack, that this experience will be a lesson to you!

Jack Flitterly—It will, sir. I know where to come now when I get into a scrape.—*Truth.*

— "I don't understand his success. He is considered very clever, though he has neither esprit, nor style, nor talent."

"But isn't it clever to make people believe he has esprit, style and talent when he hasn't.—*Le Figaro.*

MINERS OF DURHAM.

How the English Pitmen's Wives and Daughters Fare and Dress.

The belief that women and girls work at the pithead in all coal getting countries is generally prevalent in the south. The women of Durham would scorn such a suggestion. They are quite as comfortable and well fed as the wives of well to do shopkeepers of the third and fourth rank, and unless in the time of a strike never feel the pinch of cold and hunger—too common in the families of agricultural laborers. They are a distinct class, these Durham miners' wives, with characteristics of their own. As a rule, they are plain featured, and their figures are such as M. "Mars" could not even conceive, seeing that he gives an English nursemaid the waist of a Parisian. Healthy, round faced, with tousy hair and much fringe, the pitman's lass is generally ready with her tongue. This indeed would seem to have been acquired by a certain selective process, for looks go nowhere with the average pitman. A positively ugly, bouncing girl with ready repartee will have a score of admirers, while the uncommonly pretty girl, especially if her beauty tends toward refinement, is left in the cold.

An extreme love of brilliant colors prevails with all ages. Puce, striking blue and magenta are the chief favorites, and Sundays the more adventurous spirits love to come out in a turndown collar of coarse lace and a string of huge imitation pearls, surmounted by a hat like a flower garden. Good nature, as a rule, prevails. Lavish plenty and general kindliness seem to be the rule in their homes. This does not fit the girls for the discipline of service.

"Now ye can gang and troy ut, and if ye doesna like ut ye can coom back in a week," is the general recommendation with which a girl is launched into domestic servantdom. In their homes the fire is always roaring up the chimney day and night, for the pitman gets his coals supplied free. The girls are thus generally ignorant of the most rudimentary principles of fire laying. They are exceedingly kind to children, but in other respects their training is an onerous task.

When they come to be wives in their turn, and they marry very young, they seem to pick up the principles of cooking by instinct. Go into any pitman's house about half past 4, the time the men generally have their dinner, and you will meet a savory smell. Meat always and plenty of it and great loaves of home baked bread, with jam for the children. Yet for all this a rosy face is the exception. The women look healthy enough, but have no color in their cheeks. They age rapidly, though of course there are exceptions. I myself know a blooming woman, who does not look a day over 30, who is the mother of 14 children, all living at home, and when the eldest daughter married, and her husband died within the year, leaving her with one small baby, the grandmother opened her heart yet wider and said, "Let 'em coom and live wi' us; there's plenty for all."

The girls sometimes take in dressmaking at home. They like this, as they are more independent than as servants and can keep what hours they like. They are frank and free spoken, not intentionally rude, but considering themselves the equals of any lady on earth.—London Queen.

The Cat Likes Violets.

A big Maltese cat sat on a pile of books in a Broadway window. His name is Thomas, and to the average visitor to the store he does not thaw a bit. Unmindful of strokings and pettings, let any one pass by him who has violets in a box, hand or coat, and there is a commotion.

What catnip is to the ordinary feline quadruped violets are to this one. His voice is raised, and if that doesn't answer the person having the flowers will have a hard time to escape unless he takes pity on Thomas and gives him at least one. With his nose buried in the blossom the cat sniffs for awhile and then eats it as though it were the choicest of food tidbits. Many know the cat's failing, and the amount he consumes is large.—New York World.

The City of Constant Growth.

"I tell you," the visitor was saying, "your town has no stability. Something's being changed all the time—old buildings coming down, new ones going up, construction going on all the time—nothing the same. Now, can you honestly mention one feature of your city that hasn't undergone a change in five years?"

"Of course I can," said the Chicago man, with wild enthusiasm, "the lake."—Chicago Record.

He Had His Doubts.

Ziggsby—I think a man is a coward who would strike a woman, don't you?

Perksby—Well, I don't know. No coward would dare to strike my mother-in-law.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PITY THE ABSENTMINDED.

For These Are Some of the Accidents Which Daily Befall Them.

"It is a great misfortune to be absentminded," remarked the young woman in gray.

"Indeed it is," groaned the girl with pompadoured hair, "and I know all about it if anybody does. I went shopping with Ida the other day, and we must have exchanged parasols in the first shop we entered. She found she had mine when she got home and brought it over to me, and—would you believe it?—the one I had wasn't hers at all, and as I may have exchanged it half a dozen times for all I know her prospect of getting it back is not at all bright."

"I should think not," said the young woman in gray. "But my latest exploit is equally bad. I came up from Hyde Park the other day to go to a luncheon on the North Side, stopping on the way for a pair of gloves. When I came out of the store, I found I had only 20 minutes, so I took a cab. What was my surprise to find myself at home when we stopped, and yet I must have given the man my own address, or he couldn't possibly have known it."

"Very true. I did a funny thing not long ago myself," said the young woman in green. "I paid a lot of calls and noticed that every one looked queer, but I couldn't think why until I found that I had been leaving the cards I had left over when I was married. And now everybody is asking Harry when we were divorced."

"My goodness, that was awful!" said the young woman in gray. "Now, I often forget the name of the woman I'm calling on—it slips right out of my head when I ascend the front steps—and am reduced to asking for the lady of the house. It sometimes gives rise to complications, too," she added, "where people have moved away and given place to total strangers."

"I should think so," said the girl with pompadoured hair, "but I can't sit in the seat of the scornful myself. The other day I wrote Mattie all about the breaking of Prue's engagement. My mind was so full of her that I actually addressed the envelope to Prue herself. She sent it back without a word, and now I'm busy dodging into stores and up alleyways to avoid meeting her."

"No wonder," observed the young woman in green, "but I'm just as bad. The other day Clara and I were out together, and on the way home I gave the conductor two nickels. 'What's this one for?' he asked. 'Why, for the other lady,' I answered. Then I suddenly remembered that she had left me before I got in the car."

"Yes, it is a real misfortune to be absentminded," said the girl with pompadoured hair. "The other day I told Evelyn an awfully funny story and couldn't imagine why she was so stiff about it until I remembered that it was about an accident which had befallen her own husband."

"You poor thing," said the young woman in gray. "But just listen to what I did last week. I went to the milliner's and tried on a lot of hats. None of them just suited me, and I was preparing to go when the saleswoman handed me another. 'Oh, it's no use to try that one on,' I said. 'It's a perfect fright.' 'It is the one you were wearing when you came in,' she replied politely, and my feelings may be better imagined than described."

"I should think so," said the young woman in green. "My goodness! What shall I do? I left my husband in the waiting room at the Babel while I went to buy a veil; then I met you and forgot all about him. Do you suppose he is there yet?"

"If he is, I shouldn't advise you to go after him," remarked the young woman in gray, "because our meeting happened a matter of four hours ago."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sit Up Straight on Your Bicycle.

There is absolutely no reason for stooping over the handles in either of the two ways so commonly seen, and there is no excuse for so doing in ordinary road riding. It may be necessary for the "scorcher" when engaged in "scorching" to assume the one or the other of these attitudes—to sprawl with the body straight, but almost horizontal, and the head close to the handle bar, or to bend the upper part of the back as if trying to break it in its middle and throw the shoulders forward as if desiring to make them meet across his breast. Even so one who is not "scorching" does not need to make himself a hideous object to look at and also reduce the benefits of wheeling to a minimum, so far as its effect on the chest capacity is concerned.—Scribner's.

An Inference.

Mrs. Jackson—Did you see Mrs. Briggs' collection of rare old china?

Jackson—Yes. Her family must have been quite poor.

Mrs. Jackson—No. Why do you think so?

Jackson—Well, if they had been able to keep servants, she never would have had that collection of rare old china.—London Answers.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the bes remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

oc 14 tf fr su we W 2p

Martha Washington Died In a Garret.

Martha Washington did not die in the same room as her husband, but in a room in the garret, under whose sloping roof the heat was insufferable in summer and the cold not slight in winter, lighted only by a dormer window.

The lower corner of the door of this attic room is cut off. This was done for the convenience of the cat which was Mrs. Washington's sole companion in her lonely vigil of 18 months after the general's death, a companion which the old general himself had often petted.

It was the custom of the family to shut up for two years a room in which a death had occurred, and this was the reason why Martha and her cat moved to the shabby and stuffy little garret.—New York Recorder.

No Fault of His.

"And now will somebody in the audience accommodate me with the loan of a cavalry sword?" asked the professor of magic, stepping to the front of the stage and rubbing his hands in pleasant anticipation.

There was no response.

The professor repeated his request. Same result.

"I am sorry," he said at last after waiting several minutes, "that I shall be unable to perform my advertised feat of swallowing a sword, but you will see, ladies and gentlemen, that it is not my fault. I will now proceed with the wonderful performance of the magic eggbag," etc.—Chicago Tribune.

An Estrangement.

Maude—How is your friend, Miss Flauntor, now?

Ethel—She is no friend of mine. I'm not on speaking terms with her now; we only kiss when we meet.—Boston Transcript.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	5	@	5
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	45
Virginia Meal	50	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	23
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ℔ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	16½	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	19	@	19½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	12 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	3 75	@	3 90
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE— ℔ lb—	27½	@	30
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½	@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	@	43½
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	7½	@	90
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel			1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	15 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	32
" in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	13	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	10 50
Rump		@	10 00
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT— ℔ sack—Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1
North Carolina	1 00	@	1
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clean of burs	13½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 19.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on 'Change firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard, $1 30; Virgin and Yellow dip, $1 60.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 34½c; rosin, strained, 0 95; good strained, $1 00; tar, $0 95; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	94 casks
Rosin	985 bbls
Tar	521 bbls
Crude Turpentine	71 bbls

Receipts same day last year—176 casks spirits turpentine, 663 bbls rosin, 286 bbls tar, 100 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Dull on a basis of 8c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅞	"	"
Low Middling	7 9–16	"	"
Middling	8	"	"
Good Middling	8 5–16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 5½c.

Receipts—971 bales; same day last year, 2,421.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Evening—Money on call was active at 2@5, last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 489@489¼ for demand. Commercial bills 487@487½. Government bonds weaker; United States coupon fours 113¼; United States twos 97. State bonds lower; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were active and weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 19—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8⅝c; middling 8⅜c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; December 8 08, January 8 08, February 8 13, March 8 18, April 8 22, May 8 27, June 8 30, July 8 31, August 8 33, September 8 02, October 7 99, November 7 84. Sales 284,800 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 87 bales; gross 11,261 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 106 bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners — bales; stock (actual) 182,989 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 28 636 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,264 bales; to France — bales, to the Continent 3,500 bales; stock 1,015,048 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 174,909 bales; exports to Great Britain 62,858 bales; to France 13,069 bales; to the Continent 25,906 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,061,533 bales; exports to Great Britain 890,676 bales; exports to France 258,077 bales; exports to the Continent 738,644 bales.

NEW YORK, December 19—Flour was quoted dull with steady prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 65; fair to fancy $2 65@3 30; patents $3 45@3 75 Minnesota clear $2 50@3 15; patents $3 15@4 10; low extra $2 25@2 65; city mills —; do patents —; Southern flour was dull but steady, common to extra fair $2 10@2 80, good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat—spot fairly active; easier with options, closing firm; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69@69½c; afloat 70½@70¾c; options were fairly active and closed steady at ⅛@⅜c decline; No. 2 red January 65¾c, February 66½c, March 67½c; May 66½c; July 65⅝c; December 65c. Corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 33½c; afloat 34½c; options were dull and steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline and without feature; December 33½c; January 33⅝c; May 34⅜c; July 35c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options were active and steady; December 23¾c; January 23c; February 23¼c; May 23⅞c; spot prices—No. 2 23¾@23c; No 2 white 24; mixed Western 23@24c. Hay firm with a moderate demand; spring 70@75c; good to choice 90@97½. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 16@23c; pulled 15@34. Beef dull, steady; family 10 00@10 50; extra mess $7 50@8 50; beef hams quiet at $15 00@15 50; tierced beef firm; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats easy and quiet; pickled bellies 4¾c; shoulders 4¾c; hams 8½@8¾c; middles nominal. Lard was quiet and firm; Western steam $5 50; city $5 15. December $5 52; refined lard was dull; Continent $6 00; South America $6 30; compound $4 62½@5 00. Pork steady; demand moderate; mess $8 75@9 25. Butter—fancy steady; demand moderate; State dairy 18@24c; do creamery 20@28c; Western dairy 11@19; Elgins 28c. Cotton seed oil quiet and firm; crude 24½c; new yellow prime 28½; do off grade 27@27½. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 3@5¼; Japan 3¾@4c. Molasses fairly active and firm; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 28@36c. Peanuts firm. Coffee quiet and 5@15 points down; January $13 85@13 90, March $13 65; May $13 10@13 15. Spot Rio dull but steady; No 7 $14 50. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3½@3¾c; refined quiet and steady; off 4 3 16@4¾c

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural**. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

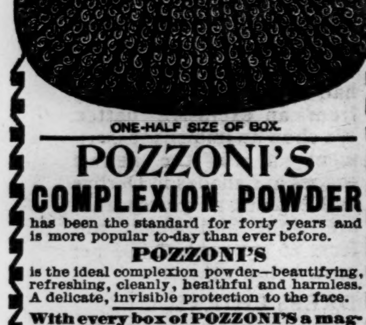
What is

Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·

CASTORIA



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

h 4 ly

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR

MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THE ANGLER'S WISH.

I in these flowery meads would be.
These crystal streams should solace me,
To whose harmonious bubbling noise
I, with my angle, would rejoice,
Sit here and see the turtledove
Court his chaste mate to acts of love,
Or on the bank feel the west wind
Breathe health and plenty; please my mind
To see sweet dewdrops kiss these flowers
And then washed off by April showers.
Here hear my kenna sing a song.
There see a blackbird feed her young
Or a laverock build her nest.
Here give my weary spirits rest
And raise my low pitched thoughts above
Earth or what poor mortals love.
Thus free from lawsuits and the noise
Of princes' courts I would rejoice,
Or, with my Bryan and a book,
Loiter long days near Skawford brook.
There sit by him and eat my meat;
There see the sun both rise and set;
There bid good morning to next day;
There meditate my time away
And angle on and beg to have
A quiet passage to a welcome grave.
—Izaak Walton.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION IS COSTLY

Cablegrams That Cost Nearly Ten Dollars a Word From Chicago.

Cable messages to out of the way places in the world cost money. To send a message to Guatemala, Honduras or to towns in San Salvador outside La Libertad the cable rate is $6.78 for each word from London, with an additional charge of 31 cents from Chicago, or a total of $7.09 a word. All words are charged for, even to the address and signature, which are transmitted free in all domestic telegrams. A ten word message to any of the places named would cost the sender $70.90, and three words or more would be required for the address and signature, leaving at most seven words in which to tell the story. Cablegrams to points in Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany cost from New York 25 cents a word. There is an additional charge of 6 cents from Chicago, which would seem out of proportion when the rate for ten words to New York is only 25 cents in certain portions of the day. In sending cablegrams, however, codes and ciphers are used which reduce the number of words often to three. For a cablegram of three words the telegraph company would receive for its transmission to New York only 18 cents in addition to the cable rate. The additional charge over the London rate to Algeria is 27 cents, to South Africa points from $2.14 to $2.24, to the Orange Free States it is $2.18, while to Central America the rates are all very high. The additional rate to Costa Rica is $6.55, to San Juan in Nicaragua it is $6.49, while to other points in Nicaragua the rate is $6.55. Other Central and South American points are not so expensive to reach as those named. To the Argentine Republic the rate is only $1.41; to Pernambuco in Brazil it is 98 cents, while to the United States of Colombia it is $2.94, Ecuador $2.76, Paraguay $1.41 and Peru $1.50. Rates to Australia range from $1.16 to $3.23.

There are some peculiar things about cablegrams aside from their cost. In sending a cable to points in Persia it must be plainly written in French. At Teheran this will be translated into Persian and forwarded. Press cablegrams are accepted at less than regular rates, but with the stipulation that they must wait for the line to be clear of government and regular rate business. Code and cipher messages are prohibited from both European and Asiatic Turkey, from Herzegovina and from Tonquin.

If you should want to send a cable to Lingah, Bassidore or Bunder Abbas, you will be charged $7.84 for each message, for boat hire from Jask. Samoan messages are taken for Auckland to be forwarded by boat from there. If one boat had just left, a delay of one month would be occasioned. One telegraph company alone advertises to take cablegrams for Europe, Egypt, the east and west coasts of Africa, Turkey, India, China, Cochin China, Korea, Manilla, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Arabia, the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde, Madeira, the Canary islands and Bermuda.—Chicago Tribune.

THOUGHTS WHILE FALLING.

Harrington's Brisk Thinking While Going Down With the Smokestack.

Few men have had such a terrible fall as Seth Harrington and lived to tell of it. He gives a remarkable account of his descent through 95 feet of space. Harrington is one of the men who fell with the 110 foot smokestack at Jones & Laughlin's south side mill. Frank Woolem of Four Mile Run and Frank Grady of South Twenty-seventh street were the other riggers at work when the accident occurred, but both escaped serious injury. They were both half way down the stack when it fell.

Harrington was working on the inside of the stack putting on the rim. He was compelled to come out over the top and go down the outside. He had gone down the steps or iron handles about 15 feet when the stack and scaffolding succumbed to the gale. Harrington struck on the roof of the boiler house, crashed through it and was held fast on the steam dome. His escape from instant death is little less than miraculous.

The injured man's story of his experience during the few seconds he was flying to what seemed certain death is interesting and gives information on how people feel when all support has been withdrawn from them at any great height.

"You see, when people who are not used to high places fall, they become nearly dead from fright before they are half way to a stopping place," said Harrington at the South Side hospital. "Scared? Well, I guess I was, but I never lost my head, for I knew the one chance in a million for life would vanish if I did. I felt just as sure that my time was up as I did of reaching ground. They tell me that a drowning man will in the last five seconds of consciousness think of all the wrongs he has committed in his life, think of all of his friends, ask to be forgiven by God and man and many other things, but it seems almost impossible for 1,000 minds to think of half as much in ten minutes as I did in the 2 1-2 seconds that I thought were my last. It seemed like two minutes and a half to me, and I thought I never was going to alight.

"It would take me a day to tell all that I thought of. Why, I recalled nearly every event of my life, many of them having never before entered my mind since they occurred. Not only that, but pictures of events after my supposed coming death flashed through my mind. My first thought was of my family and friends. I don't think I said 'Good-by' aloud, but I said it, bidding them all a farewell. I felt miserable to think I was about to die without seeing them again. I even thought of poor Woolem and Grady, who, I supposed, were flying to the same fate.

"Why, I even pictured myself laid out and my friends one by one coming up and taking a last look at me. Even the news of my death passing from one friend to another and how I supposed they would take it came to me. No; I would not go through it again for Jones & Laughlin's whole plant."

Harrington admitted, however, that between the thoughts of friends, etc., he was wondering if he was going to land on "something soft."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A FIGHTING OYSTER.

In a Battle With a Starfish the Watchful Bivalve Killed Its Foe.

"To look at an oyster you would never imagine that there was any fight in it, would you?" asked an observant fisherman as he pried open the shell of one of the bivalves he was talking about. "No one would think an oyster could and would fight unless he had been a witness some time or other of the oyster's fighting qualities.

"One of the most exciting contests I ever saw was between an oyster and one of the most deadly enemies of the oyster family, and I am glad to say that the oyster won the fight. The enemy was a starfish, and if all of its kind were as fresh and indiscreet as this one was they wouldn't be a source of so much dread to the oyster farmer.

"Every person who has anything to do with raising oysters has seen many a battle between them and starfish. These destructive enemies of the oyster grow fast, but seldom attempt to attack the bivalves before they are 6 months old, and then their inexperience and overconfidence are apt to get them in a heap of trouble. A starfish that has cut its eyeteeth, so to speak, will get the best of an oyster every time, for it will mount the shell, drill a hole through it, inject its stupefying liquid into the oyster and envelope the whole thing with its capacious and elastic mouth stomach before the poor shellfish knows what has happened to it.

"A school of starfish can go through an oyster farm almost as quickly as a tornado can wipe out a wheat farm in Dakota. Starfish are virtually walking stomachs, and I have found them stretched over clams, shell and all, that were a great deal bigger than the natural dimensions of the starfish. When one of these rapacious marauders envelops a clam or an oyster, it simply turns itself wrong side out and pulls itself over its victim, as you would pull on a pair of new socks.

"This fight I was speaking about occurred in shallow water, and I had a good sight of it. I saw the starfish work warily along over the oyster, and then settle upon it. The bivalve was on the lookout, though, and when the starfish was near enough the oyster's shell closed like a steel trap on one of the starfish's five rays and cut it off as slick as if it had been done with a knife. A starfish doesn't mind the loss of a ray or two—in fact, it can stand the loss of four of its rays and then make its way off, in a short time spreading and growing the lost members again. But if the starfish loses all five of its rays its doom is sealed. It will die almost immediately.

"The oyster had no sooner clipped off one of its foe's legs than it set its trap again and waited for a renewal of the attack. This was not long in coming. The starfish dropped itself slowly, with so much confidence that I could almost see it, and was soon astride the oyster again. Again the trap flew shut, and the starfish rose with but three of its five rays left. But it was plucky, and with confidence unimpaired returned for the third round with the prompt and watchful oyster. The round was a repetition of the other two, and the starfish was bereft of another leg. The persistent enemy of the oyster had apparently set its mind on having that particular one, and without a moment's hesitation turned its crippled body to the fourth assault.

"The oyster was now mad all the way through and shifted its position, turning its open shell upward as the starfish dropped toward it. This was the last round of the fight, for the oyster caught both remaining rays of the starfish in the trap and snipped them off at one bite. The rayless starfish turned over and sank to the bottom dead."—New York Sun.

Weather Prophet.

An old man who acts as sexton in the one church of a little New Hampshire village has what he calls a "sure tellin sign" to assist him in making those prognostications about the weather for which he has acquired a pleasant renown in the neighborhood.

"It's my old bellrope that tells me sartin sure when there's a dry spell comin, an when we may count on a good smart rain. She's jest as reliable as last week's paper—or jest about.

"When I take her in hand to ring for an evenin meetin, an her strands is all kinder moistened up an stringy, I says to myself, 'We'll fetch a storm by tomorrer night, or my name ain't Keziah Hicks,' says I. An we allus fetches that storm tomorrer night—or thereabouts.

"But when I ketch a holt of her on a real blisterin July mornin, when the folks are all comin along up the road with pa'm leaf fans an sun umbrellas, an she's all squunched up together jest as dry as an old bone, an not a mite o' give to her, why, I know what to expect. An when the folks stop an say, 'Don't you reckon we'll git some rain to cool us off before long, Mr. Hicks?' I'm obleeged to say to 'em that I can't give 'em any enkerredgement.

"Almanacs is fearful unsartin, an even weather reports is kinder liable to prone now an then, but you take an old bellrope that's got the hang o' the climate, as you might say, an she won't never mislead you. When she's dry, you can leave your umbrella to home, an when she's m'ist, why, if you don't see it smoochin up in the east before long it'll be—it'll be mos' likely because the storm has riz up in the middle o' the night an ketched you nappin!"—St. Louis Republic.

A Satisfactory Reason.

It was in one of the cozy villages of bonny Scotland, where gossip is the chief barter and church the chief duty of every "mon" and all the "weemin." For once gossip and church were traveling the same way, for Dougold McSorlie, the minister, had suddenly grown unpopular and the members of his congregation were steadily diminishing.

No one knew better than he that something must be done, so he concluded to do a little house to house missionary work and thus arouse more interest in church affairs.

But his enthusiasm was short lived. The first man he accosted was Tonald Campbell, a sturdy old Scot of well known free thinking tendencies.

"Tonald," began the minister, "for why were ye no at the kirk last Sawbath?"

"I was at Mr. McShouter's kirk, meenister."

This was hardly the reply that was expected, but the minister continued with added gravity: "I dinna like ye rinnin aboot tae strange kirks i' this way. I'm pairfeckly sure ye yersel' widna like yer ain sheep strayin awa' inta strange pastures."

Tonald cast a sidelong glance at his critic. "I widna care a grain, meenister, gin it wis better gress."—Boston Budget.

Man on Other Planets.

Men are composed chiefly of charcoal and water. As beings of this composition cannot exist in any heat great enough to set the charcoal on fire in spite of the water, the scientists are now speculating as to the possibilities of the hot stars being inhabited by animals with silicon substituted for charcoal. Silicon is sand, or at least it bears much the same relation to sand that carbon does to charcoal.

Legislative Programme.

"Father," said the small boy who wants to know things, "what is the difference between congress and the parliament?"

"Well, my son," replied the parent, after some consideration, "the difference seems to be that congress meets and resolves and parliament meets and dissolves."—Atlanta Constitution.

Disposed to Dispute It.

Teacher—Tommy Figg, you may parse the sentence "He stood 6 feet 2 in his stockings."

Tommy—But it ain't finished. Should not "two in his stockings" be in parentheses?—Indianapolis Journal.

LITTLE GIRL (*to village store-keeper*) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was jest as good. There ain't any so good as Pond's Extract."

aug 25 D&W su we f

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dec 15 tf THE DRUGGIST.

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
8		7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 2?	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.56 p m, Wilson 10.28 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.52 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield. N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 02 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 47 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 45 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, †7 55 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ... Lv	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv.... Climax.... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar... Greensboro... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv... Stokesdale... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv... Maxton... Ar	9 28 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv... Hope Mills... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv... Greensboro... A	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

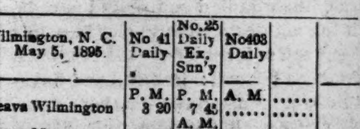
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 34	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

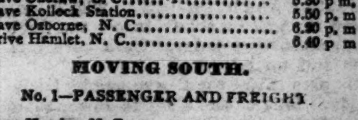
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

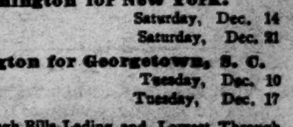
dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 14
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Dec. 21

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Dec. 14
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 21

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Dec. 10
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Dec. 17

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. nov 28 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1895

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

TALK IN LONDON ABOUT THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

The British Government Will Not Act Until Formally Notified of the Appointment of the United States Commission—Renewal of Massacres in Turkey Apprehended.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, December 19.—In a speech delivered at Bristol to-day the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a passing reference to President Cleveland's message. Some people, he said, appeared to regard a war between the United States and Great Britain as impossible, owing to their ties of kinship. Nothing, however, was impossible. War had already happened between them. If kinsmen unnappily differed they became sometimes very bitter enemies. But he did not believe that many persons, if any, on either side of the Atlantic thought that the people of the United States or Great Britain wanted war. He was confident that when a true statement of Great Britain's case was ably and fully explained, and Lord Salisbury's dispatches were laid before both peoples, the result would be peaceful and honorable to both countries.

Lord Salisbury did not come to London to day. Business at the Government offices went along as usual and there was no bustle or excitement. It is the opinion in official quarters that there will be no developments in the Venezuelan matter until the Christmas holidays are over. It is also thought that the Government will not act in any way until it receives a formal intimation of the appointment of the American commission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 19.—Dispatches received from the interior of the country predict a renewal of the massacres unless the Powers interfere to prevent them. The distress arising from tyranny is as bad as ever. The Armenian insurgents at Zeitom have imprisoned the delegates who were sent to treat for their surrender, believing them to be Turkish spies. Turkish troops have occupied the last defile leading to Zeitom and a battle is daily expected.

Mr. Christie, a missionary, and his family have arrived at Marsina, seeking protection.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined fifteen to sixteen points, then rallied and closed steady, with the net decline ten to eleven points and the sales for the day 284,800 boles.

To-day's features: Political and financial news dominated the market to-day. The Venezuelan question, the fear of war between this country and England, a decline in the stock markets of New York and London, rumors of impending large gold exports and long liquidation, together with bear attacks, depressed the price. New York, the South and the West, and to a small extent Europe were the sellers. German houses sold; so did Wall street houses. On the other hand both Liverpool and the Continent bought to a moderate extent, local shorts in some cases covered, the receipts at the ports and the interior towns were small and the Senate delayed action on the Venezuelan Commission question. Mr. Ellison cabled that if the crop is not over 6,750,000 bales prices are likely to advance considerably. Furthermore, should the relations between the United States and Great Britain become still more strained and warlike, it is believed that there will be a much better demand for export, as Europe thus far this season has bought 1,250 000 bales less than during the same time last season. It is believed that the Continent will purchase on a much larger scale if the receipts during the next few weeks appear to verify the maximum estimate of Neill Bros., which, as is well known, is only 6,500.000 bales. At the moment it is the political and financial situation which are the disturbing factors. At the same time many in the cotton trade believe that the dispute between this country and Great Britain will ultimately be adjusted without an appeal to arms.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower Lard and Ribs Unchanged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Another loss in value took place in wheat to-day. The decline was not due to any remarkable or forcible convincing bear argument, but rather because the bulls were unable to furnish any reason for an advance. Expected heavy shipments of gold to Europe were discouraging of course, but they were not considered enough so to cause the extreme weakness which was noted. The trade now looks upon the Venezuelan controversy as opposed to strength in cereal prices, as the consequence of an open rupture would be to shut off the export demand. Local scalpers were the traders to-day and their business did not exhibit great activity. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. May wheat opened from 59⅝@59¼c, declined to 58⅜@59c, closing at 59c bid—¾@⅞c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady to a shade lower.

An utterly lifeless session was passed in corn. Up until noon the price of May was 28¼c, wheat making a dive lower about noon carried corn off to 28c for May, after which it rallied to 28@28¼c, where it closed a shade below the final quotation of yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and unchanged.

In oats the tone averaged fairly steady. May closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats were without essential change.

There was as little pretence of activity in provisions as there was in any of the other Board of Trade markets. The close was 2½c under yesterday for May pork, with May lard a shade higher and May ribs unchanged. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Spirits turpentine was firmer at 27½@28¼c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, December 19.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25c; receipts 87 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30, receipts 616 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales of 500 casks; receipts 522 casks. Rosin—pales dull; other grades were firm; sales 3,000 barrels; A B and C $1 25, D $1 35, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 80, K $1 95, M $2 30, N $2 80, window glass $3 00, water white $3 25.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER

AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE

On Senator Sherman's Motion to Refer the Bill for the Appointment of a Commission to the Committee on Foreign Relations—Bill Introduced Authorizing Construction of Coast Line Battleships and Torpedo Boats.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The discussion in the Senate to-day on the House bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the proposed Venezuelan commission was marked by a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the position taken by the President in his message and was singularly free from passion and excitement. The debate proceeded by unanimous consent, as there was really no question before the Senate, objection having been made to the second reading of the bill to-day and that objection carrying the bill over till to-morrow. The debate was opened by Mr. Morgan, who favored the passage of the bill just as it came from the House and would vote for its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs only on the condition that it would be reported back and acted on to-morrow. The only other Senator who favored immediate action on the bill without its being considered by the committee was Mr. Voorhees, and his was the only speech which breathed war and defiance. He declared emphatically that Great Britain could not go to war with the United States so long as Canada was a hostage on our northern border. Speeches were made, moderate in tone and against hasty action, by Senators Sherman, Lodge, Hawley and Teller. Mr. Teller's speech was remarkable for the declaration that if war should ensue—which he deprecated and did not think probable—the United States would not be without European allies, and he specified Russia particularly as waiting to seize the opportunity of opening the Dardanelles to her fleet, extending her domination over China and enlarging her possessions in India.

At the close of the debate Mr. Morgan gave notice that there would be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when other resolutions embodying the principle of the House bill and which have been heretofore referred to that committee will be taken up, so that a report should be made and action had to-morrow. The House bill will have its second reading as soon as the journal is read, and then the motion of which Mr. Sherman gave notice to-day, to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, may be made. It is not at all likely that that motion will meet any opposition, but whether the bill can be considered in committee, reported to the Senate and there acted upon before adjournment to-morrow, is very problematical. If not, the joint resolution for the holiday recess may fail.

As soon as the journal of yesterday was read, a clerk from the House delivered to the Senate the Venezuela commission bill, and the Vice President laid it before the Senate.

Mr. Sherman moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but as his attention was called to the fact that the present chairman of that committee (Mr. Morgan) was not in the chamber he withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. Cockrell, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back favorably the concurrent resolution for the holiday recess—from Friday, December 20th, until Friday, January 3d.

Mr. Chandler objected to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution, and it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill providing for an increase of the navy, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Vice President then laid before the Senate the President's message, with accompanying documents, on the subject of the outrages on Armenians in the Turkish Empire, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The House bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the proposed commission to Venezuela was laid before the Senate and Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate on the subject. The Senate, he said, in considering a question of such gravity ought to deliberate as long as was proper and necessary in order to come to an absolutely correct judgment, and he, therefore, favored the reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But he should object to any such reference unless the Senate agreed that it would take no recess until the committee should make its report. For, while he would hasten slowly in the matter, he would still make all necessary speed. It was a question that was agitating the people of the United States and of the whole world and delay would give an opportunity for the formation of incorrect impressions that might become very unfortunate. He preferred to have appropriate and necessary deliberation. He had doubts as to whether Congress intended to intervene in that which was a diplomatic question or whether it intended to leave to the President of the United States the full and unembarrassed exercise of his constitutional power in framing and shaping the diplomatic question for the future consideration of Congress. The division line between the functions of Congress and of the President was a clear one which he did not care to cross by anticipation. As an illustration of his meaning, he instanced Mr. Blount, who was sent by the President as a special commissioner to Hawaii without nomination to or confirmation by the Senate. That question was again involved in this matter and ought to be duly considered and acted on. It was for the Senate to determine whether it would interfere in the matter legislatively now or whether it would leave it where the President desired (as indicated in his message) it to be left, in the hands of the Executive. There was no difference of opinion, he believed, between the President and Congress as to the promptitude with which the question ought to be settled. He believed that the President and Congress were in entire accord. So far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned, that was settled by the action of the Executive, at least, and the conclusions reached by the Executive on it would be absolutely and unequivocally confirmed. He did not at all, he thought, mistake the sense of Congress or of the people of the United States on that subject. The question of the application of the doctrine to the present case was one which was settled by the President's message quite as conclusively. But it was not settled absolutely. The Government had passed now to an attitude on the Monroe doctrine that would gratify, he thought, the present generation of men and all generations of Americans who might live hereafter. It was an assertion of the right of the United States, as the controlling nationality on this continent. It had been made and would stand as the law of the United States. He was incapable of expressing the gratification he felt that a question which had been so long debated had at last received such a clear cut definition. He could never express his gratitude that a conclusion had been arrived at so entirely comporting with the dignity and honor of the Government of the United States, with its prestige among the nations of the world and with the sentiment of all the people of the country.

Mr. Sherman, who is to be Mr. Morgan's successor as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was the next speaker. He expressed his general assent to Mr. Morgan's views and commended the President's message, but favored a reference of the House bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations and its deliberate consideration by that committee and the Senate. The bill, as passed by the House, should be, he said, amended, defined and limited. He endorsed the Monroe doctrine, but argued that its application to a specific case was a matter of the gravest importance to the United States and to the world. The controversy was a serious one, but he had no doubt that the question would be settled peaceably. An assertion should be made of the right of the United States to prevent European Powers from invading the American continent and treating it as they treated Africa and Asia. America was now settled in every part by people of European origin—England having the greatest interest.

"Under the circumstances," Mr. Sherman declared, "I do not expect that a war will ensue. I do not contemplate, or wish to contemplate, the possibility of such an event. I have seen enough of war in my time to dread its principles and its consequences. I do not wish in the slightest degree to say a word that would indicate that a war was likely to ensue about this small matter. At the same time I think that the President of the United States did right in taking the ground that it is our duty as the most powerful of American nations to say to the countries of Europe, 'these two continents are already occupied by Christian people, and we are willing to see that their rights shall not be trampled upon by European Powers.' As a matter of course, we cannot interfere in any agreement made between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, but I have a map here (pointing to it) which shows repeated encroachments made by Great Britain. This is a serious controversy and Great Britain has taken the ground that she will not even submit it to arbitration. Now I think that the British people when they understand this matter, when they see that it has attracted the attention of the civilized world, will not insist upon that refusal, especially when it is recollected that the Monroe doctrine was not, perhaps, as much the doctrine of Monroe as it was the doctrine of Mr. Canning, the English Prime Minister. While we are in no hurry, I do not wish this matter to pend beyond the present session. But I do think that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that it should be acted upon promptly. Let that committee hear suggestions of amendment to the House bill. If all amendments are voted down by the committee of the Senate and if they choose to take the House bill, well and good. We will pass it. But I demand the right of the Senate to consider so grave a proposition as this and not to be hurried in its consideration. It is supposed that we are a slow-moving body. Well, we ought to be. This bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the committee should be instructed to report it back—say to-morrow or at any other time necessary—and let it then be discussed in the Senate. If the committee reports that amendments are necessary and the Senate adopts those amendments, I have no doubt that the House will also agree to them, and if the committee do not report any amendments the Senate will pass the bill as it came from the House. That will show no haste or excitement.

Mr. Lodge said that it would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the question involved in the bill. It seemed to him that the proper course for the Senate to take with such an important matter was the usual course, to send the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to instruct that committee to report at once—to-morrow if the Senate so pleased. He did not think that Congress ought to adjourn for the holidays until the bill was disposed of. He had not the least desire to delay action. On the contrary, he wished to expedite it in every possible way. But he thought that action taken by the Senate in its ordinary and usual way, after the report of a committee, would have far more weight and would meet much more certainly with the approbation of the whole American people than if the bill was passed now without having consideration from the appropriate committee. If it were referred to-day it could be reported back to-morrow and passed by the Senate. "Let Congress," Mr. Lodge exclaimed, "remain in session until the bill is disposed of. Surely, at this time, Senators are not going to set the question of holiday against dealing with a matter which involves a principle on which are staked the interests and safety of the United States and which may bring hostilities between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. We shall be able to say, as Webster said, that our politics stop at the water's edge, and that when we come to deal with a foreign question, we are all simply Americans."

Mr. Hawley said it was not wise to assume that Great Britain will not fight, and he regretted the exceedingly warlike tone of the speech of the Senator from Indiana. What the Senate of the United States wanted was the facts and they could be had only through a commission. The bill should go to the committee for careful consideration. If the Senate should act upon the bill without its having received the mature consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations it would be reproached with having departed from its usual course. On the other hand, if it were sent to the committee, various amendments would be offered to it; for instance, that the commissioners should be nominated to and approved by the Senate, and that a time for final report should be fixed in the bill.

Mr. Chandler obtained the floor, but his contribution to the discussion consisted in having read from the clerk's desk the memorial submitted to Congress by the President last February on the part of English gentlemen to have a system of international arbitration established to prevent war.

Mr. Teller contended that in ordinary decency the Senate ought to wait until the bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President, he said, had the power to appoint a commission without the consent of Congress, but if he wanted the assistance of Congress, he was entitled to it. The President's message, as a whole, met with his hearty approval, but he had expected it. No President and Secretary of State, he said, had reached a point where he would retire before the assertion of the Monroe doctrine; it was the American doctrine. It was a doctrine which grew out of the right of self-defence. "It," said he, "we believe that the establishment of colonies on the Western hemisphere is contrary to our interests and threatening to our institutions, it is our legal right to say that they shall not be established. We do not resort to international law for our defence; we resort to the right of every other nation to say that no other nation shall aggregate to itself so much power as to threaten its stability. Let the bill go to the committee, and if the committee wants two weeks to consider it or a month let the committee take that time. Nothing will be lost by delay. Great Britain will not misunderstand our attitude and does not misunderstand it now. We know that we are not willing to abandon the Monroe doctrine or to permit European Governments to interfere improperly in American affairs. If war should break out it would be a universal war. We would not be without European allies. The interest of certain European countries would be that we should destroy the prestige of Great Britain not only on sea, but on land. Great Britain knows that. We know it. And the world knows it. The great Russian Government, patiently waiting to get its advent to the sea, would find an opportunity which it has never yet had. Do you think it would be slow to take it? Russia is waiting to crowd her domination on the line of British India Do you suppose she would fail to do it? She is waiting to complete her commenced domination over China. Do you suppose she would fail to take the opportunity? In my judgment there is no danger of war over a trivial question like this. The consequences would be more serious to Great Britain than to us. I do not believe that that is the way to discuss this question. Neither Great Britain nor we can afford to war unless there is a great principle at stake and a great necessity for war. It would be the most inhuman thing in the world for these two great English-speaking people to go to war. There is no haste in this matter. It is a question involving the friendship, peace and prosperity of the two greatest nations in the world. Let us approach it as statesmen and as Senators enough. Let us not be impatient. And above all let us not be anxious only to get political advantage one side or the other. It is too big a question for party purposes and party gain. Let the question be settled in such a way that when Great Britain sees what you have done she will know that there is a united nation back of it, and that we have, as we ought to have, the approval of the civilized world. We cannot afford to go to war until we have that; and that cannot be had until the facts are judicially determined. When that determination is made I am for acting in accordance with the honor and dignity of the United States, and without fearing what the outcome may be.

It has been freely charged in the English press, published in London and in that small edition of it published in the city of New York, that the whole thing is a matter of politics and that it is being used by the President for electioneering purposes. This is the most mistaken view ever uttered. I believe that the American people, without distinction of party, believe in the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Voorhees said that he could see no reason why action on the House bill could not be taken at once. He was not contemplating war or peace. He was contemplating what was right in the case. He was not in haste and the English Government was not in haste when it took five months to make up its mind what answer to give to Mr. Olney's dispatch, or whether it would answer it at all. He had no fear of war. He looked upon war as a horror, and hoped that every Christian man did so. But there would be no war over this matter. "There is a hostage" Mr. Voorhees exclaimed vehemently, "on this continent north of us, and England will fight on no issue of this kind. She does not dare to do so. The commerce of the world is in English bottoms. No! there will be an adjustment and a settlement. Let's have that understood and we will go along peacefully. Let us now go forward and settle the question for ourselves so far as our responsibilities are involved. Let England have what belongs to her and no more. I trust that we will waste no further time on this great question, but dispose of it, pass the bill and let the President appoint his commission."

Mr. Allen objected to the second reading of the bill to-day—so that the motion to refer could not be entertained. There was no doubt, he said, that there was unanimous agreement in the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine Nobody misapprehended the force of that doctrine or what it was. But there might be a grave question as to its application to this particular case. He looked upon it not as a rule of international law except so far as it was a rule of nation self-defence.

Mr. Teller's remarks closed the discussion, which was carried on throughout with much spirit, but with no show of passion or excitement.

As Mr. Allen persisted in his objection to the second reading of the bill it had to lie on the table till to-morrow, when it will have its second reading and when the motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations will be in order. In the meantime Mr. Morgan (chairman of the committee) asked the members of it to meet in committee at 10 a. m. to-morrow, saying that there were other resolutions before it embodying the same question, and that he believed the committee would be prepared to report to the Senate to-morrow with such suggestions as it might deem proper to make, when the Senate could then take action on the bill.

The resolution of Mr. Call, providing for an investigation into the charges that great corporations had attempted to control elections and legislation, which was agreed to yesterday and upon which a motion to reconsider was pending was then taken up and Mr. Call moved to amend by confining the investigation to the Ssate of Florida.

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, Democrat, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report upon the propriety of such an investigation.

A spirited colloquy between Mr. Call and Mr. Faulkner was cut short by a motion by Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, Democrat, to go into executive session, which motion was agreed to, and at 2.30 the doors were closed. At 2.45 they were re-opened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Hale to-day introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the President to have constructed by contract, by the lowest responsible bidder, six sea-going coast line steel battleships, of about 11,000 tons displacement, designed to carry the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance and of the highest rate of speed, to cost $4,000,000 each, and for twenty-five torpedo boats, to cost $175,000 each. Not more than two of the battleships nor more than six of the torpedo boats are to be built on the Pacific coast nor more than two of either class built in one yard.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Willis L. Moore, to be Chief of the Weather Bureau; Weelock G. Veazey, to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET.

Heavy Liquidations for Foreign Account—Drop in Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The feature of the trading at the Stock Exchange today was the heavy liquidations for foreign account. London cables received here before the opening showed material declines in our stocks and this was followed by selling orders of large proportions in L. & N., St. Paul and other American shares listed abroad. This foreign selling led to sales by local operators and the results was a drop of anywhere from half to 5⅝ per cent in prices. Rumors of heavy gold exports by Saturday's steamers were put afloat and this added to the depression. It was said at one time that the exports on the day named would reach ten millions, but this is an exaggeration and good authorities do not look for shipments of anything like the amount stated. Up to the close of business only $500.000 had been engaged. It is known, however, that arrangements are making for the export of about four million dollars of the metal and that this will be announced to-morrow. In the afternoon a steadier tone characterized the market, the delay in the Senate on the matter of the Venezuelan Commission having been favorably interpreted. London houses changed front and bought a little.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

Upon the Showing Made in the Test Yesterday She is the Fastest Vessel of Her Class in the World.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The four hours engine horse-power trial of the United States battleship Texas postponed yesterday on account of the fog and attempted to day was not completed. The suction pipes of the drainage system leading from the engine room to the bilge pumps were not large enough to carry off the water used for keeping the bearings cool and after an official run of three hours and six minutes the starboard engine was shut down. The primary cause of the stoppage was a hot bearing on one of the circulating pumps. The main engine crank-pits, however, were filled with water and oil, which being thrown over in showers at each revolution made the engine room uninhabitable, and rendered the taking of data from the recording instruments impossible.

The ship being in commission, Capt. Glass held his chief engineer responsible for general conditions, and it being deemed unlikely that the machinery could be manned for the remaining hour by the contractor's force and the recording engineers under existing circumstances, the trial was declared off.

The difficulty does not affect the efficiency of the engines, nor does it reflect upon their builders, the Richmond (Va) Locomotive Works. A computation made from unofficial data, taken at different periods during the progress of the trial, shows that the main engines developed a sustaining average of 8,900 horse-power or an average of 126 revolutions per minute for both engines. During the same time the patent log, deducting allowance for variation, showed a speed for the time the trial continued of 17.82 knots per hour. The designed horse-power under the specifications is 8,600, to be developed with 128 revolutions of the propellers. Taken as a whole the test made was a successful one, the defects rendering completion of the trial impracticable being structural; and on the showing made—which the engine contractors confidently believe will be excelled when the full trial is had—the Texas is to-day the fastest vessel rated as a battleship in the world. It is understood that Capt. Glass' report to the Navy Department will be highly favorable to the contractors. It is likley that the ship will be taken to the Brooklyn navy yard so that the lack of capacity in the engine room drainage system may be remedied, the matter having been heretofore reported for correction, after which the official trial will be held for full two hours.

THE SOUTH DEVELOPING.

Increasing Movement of Population From the West and Northwest—New Manufacturing Enterprises.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Special reports to the *Manufacturers' Record* show an increasing Southward movement of population from the West and Northwest. A dispatch from Georgia giving particulars regarding the colony which is being established on the 100,000 acres of land recently purchased by Western people shows that within three months over 3,500 people have settled on the property and 500 permanent houses are under construction there. The organizer of this colony, Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald of Indiana, states that it was projected as an outcome of the movement inaugurated last winter by Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, for the shipment of grain and provisions to the Northwest where there was such suffering on account of short crops.

A contract has been closed during the week for the sale of 500,000 tons of Virginia coke to the Illinois Steel Company, and among the industrial enterprises reported were the equipment of an 8,000 spindle cotton mill in North Carolina and the purchase of a water power in the same State for a $500,000 cotton mill; a $50,000 knitting mill company in Charleston; the report of a large mill to be built in South Carolina by New England people; the addition of 10,000 spindles to a mill at Whitney, S. C., and a cordage factory in Mississippi. A large rolling mill at Anniston, Ala., has been leased by a new $50,000 company and will be put in operation. Several iron ore and coal mines idle for some years in different parts of Alabama will be reopened at once. The sale of 8,000 acres of coal and timber lands was reported in Kentucky.

WARM WIRELETS.

At the Alabama Democratic convention yesterday Gov. Murphy J. Foster was renominated for Governor without opposition.

Lloyd's agent at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, reports the German steamship Spree, Capt. Willigerode, from New York for Bremen, stranded on Warden Ledge, but would probably float at the next flood tide.

Marchez Sacrapanti, the noble guard of of Pope Leo XIII, bringing the zuchetto and beretta to be conferred on Mgr. Satolli, arrived yesterday afternoon accompanied by Dr. Rookers, Mgr. Satolli's secretary.

The attendance of buyers in the New York dry goods market yesterday was limited and with resident representatives of out of town houses in receipt of but small orders, the spot business was at indifferent dimensions again. The tone of the market was without material alteration.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NEW Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at 5 cents per line for 1 time; 3 cents per word each subsequent insertion. Not an advertisement taken for less than 50 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Chickens—Two hundred just received. A lot of nice Pork Hogs at 5 cents per pound delivered anywhere in the city. Also a few dressed Geese, live Turkeys, Eggs, etc., at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 3 South Water street. c21

"Welcome Week" will not come this year, but our extra fine Bananas in abundance, and a full line of fine large red Apples from the West, also, 150 crates of selected N. C. Mountain Apples, mixed Nuts, Raisins, Dates, &c., are already here for our Christmas trade. A. S. Winstead & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants. dec 13 D&W tf

Christmas Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Chas. D. Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

Christmas Photographs—Everybody please come and see my new display of Photographs. They are up to date in every respect. New scenery arrived. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 8 tf

The public is invited to inspect the windows of Mr. A. P. Levy, proprietor of the French Cafe, as he has prepared a Thanksgiving Novelty and Treat. All customers are invited to call in and see his display, at 118 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. nov 28 tf

Telephone 161. For best quality of Wood and Coal delivered any where in the city call up Telephone 161. John H. Whiteman & Son. nov 7 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

JOHNSON & FORE

Are showing a beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents.

Nothing in the city begins to compare with the handsome display they are making.

Handkerchiefs

in Linen and Silk for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Silk Umbrellas

In beautiful fancy sticks in 26 and 28 inches.

Fancy Baskets, Japanese Screens.

100 dozen

KID GLOVES

just received, in the newest fall shades. Every pair warranted when fitted at the store.

LADIES' WRAPS

from $5.00 to $35.00, made in the most fashionable styles, and they are the best fitting garments on the market.

Many entirely new things in Bric-a-brac.

Complete stock of

DryGoods

and Millinery.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 19 tf

Butter, Butter.

25 small tubs Butter.
50 bags Water Ground Meal.
150 barrels Mullets.
25 boxes Mixed Nuts.
25 bags C. C. Nuts.
100 boxes and tubs Candy.
25 barrels Ginger Cakes.
140 boxes Crackers.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
75 boxes Cheese.

At D. L. GORE'S.

dec 17 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy, Katherine B. McKoy, and John D Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, no thwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 133 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t. Commissioner.

Steamship Oneida

Sail Per New York for Wilmington Friday, December 20th.

T. G. EGER, T. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
dec 19 2t Gen'l Agt.

Firecrackers.

100 boxes Firecrackers.
25 barrels Apples.
2,000 C. C. Nuts.
500 pounds Mixed Nuts.
20 boxes Raisins.
20 pails Broken Candy.
50 boxes Blue Ribbon Candy.
2,000 pounds Plain Candy.
1,000 bushels Peanuts.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
236 North Water Street,
dec 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

"COME DOWN."

If we were ever up we have "come down," if the number of people that crowd our store is an evidence. They have picked up some rare bargains during the past week, and we have put out some extra values this week and we want you to

"Come Down."

In order to give our customers a chance to do some extra shopping we will keep our store

Open Every Night

UNTIL

9.30 O'clock

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

DOLLS.

We have the prettiest line of Dolls ever seen in this city. Few merchants are so fortunate as to find a really pretty line of DOLLS, but chance has favored us and our Dolls have pretty features, and every type of perfect beauty is represented in the line. They are here from 25c to $15.00.

Oriental Wares.

Oat Meal Sets, Dutch Sugar Bowls, Fancy Cake Plates, Butter Plates, Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles, Japanese Cracker Jars, Tea Caddies, Rose Jars, Flower Vases, Tooth Pick Holders, Wedge-wood Pitchers and other articles in endless variety.

Handkerchiefs.

We haye always sold an immense number of Handkerchiefs during the holidays. We are prepared this season for larger sales. We have imported real Lace Handkerchiefs, also Embroidered, Linen and Silk in initial and plain, 5c to $3.50 each.

Chenille and Damask Table Covers 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Table Damask, Doylies, Napkins, Towels and

Stamped Linens.

Novelty Dress Goods,

Black Dress Goods.

Kid Gloves.

We call special attention to our line of KID GLOVES. We carry the very best makes and guarantee a perfect fit when fitted at our counters.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Blankets, Comforts and Underwear.

Sale of Carpet Remnants.

The public cordially invited to visit our establishment during the evening.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.

dec 15 tf

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,

dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For the Holidays.

180 pair Ladies' Pat. Leather Tip Button Boots, C. D. and E. Last, at $1.25, worth $1.75.

60 pair Gents' Tan Slippers $1.00

120 pair Gents' Tan Toilet Slippers at $1.30, worth $1.75.

72 pair Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.00.

60 pair Ladies' Velvet Slippers at $1.25.

Also Ladies' Fur Top Nullifiers at $1.50, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

dec 18 tf

Morrison's

FINE CANDIES,
CHOCOLATES,
BON-BONS,
SELECTED FRUIT.

Try a 5c package of Tenney's Cream Chocolate. dec 17 tf

No Grass Grows Under OUR FEET.

It Don't

Take long to tell the story why so many hundreds buy that never before bought Suits from us.

We've Revolutionized Prices.

IT was the most courageous stroke of the age; cutting prices in half. One half for the buyer, the other for ourselves, and what is more surprising, the revolution goes on. Actually, to day we're

Selling Suits for $5 & $6

that others are getting $10 and $12. Same story in our best Suits.

LOOK in our Window and see our new designs in

Percale Shirts.

De Joinville and Four-in-Hand Ties,

GLOVES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.

dec 8 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

16 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
nv 18 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN FURNISH YOU with Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chicken Eggs at $2.00 per setting of 13 eggs. A. PREMPERT,
dec 1 tf No. 11 South Front street.